

The niggardly way in which our foreign envoys are treated by the disbursing power accounts for the inability of Captain Clark, U. S. N., to attend the coronation of King Edward as one of the special embassy. His salary of \$2500 per year, which, owing to lower rank and pay up to a recent time, has barely met his expenses, left him nothing to go with. For, he is known, attendance at the great royal function, as a special envoy of the United States, means heavy drafts upon the private purse. It was the plan to pay the three representatives but the demagogues of the House raised such a hue and cry that the State Department, heeding the derision of Europe, withdrew its bill and gave out that each envoy must foot his own costs. Fortunately the head of the embassy, Whitelaw Reid, is a millionaire and will not feel the rental of \$10,000 per month for two months, that he is paying for a suitable house; but Captain Clark could hardly have ventured to incur the expense of a hall bedroom on the fifth floor and so relinquished the honor, which must have sorely tempted him, to present the compliments of the greatest Anglo-Saxon nation to the eldest.

It is this same cheese-paring policy on the part of Congress which has turned our higher diplomatic service over entirely to rich men. No citizen of moderate means, whatever his genius for diplomacy may be, can afford to take the mission to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy or Austria, where the pay ranges from \$17,500 per year down to \$12,000—not more than enough for house rent if the American envoy is going to live in the United States a social standing among other first-class powers. So it comes about that the man of purse goes abroad for us and not the man of mere brains. Happily some of our envoys have both money and brains, but even then it is unfair to deprive one who might become of the first consequence to his nation abroad, but for a slack purse, of the chance to show his mettle.

#### A NOTEWORTHY LIFE.

In another column Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, who is on the brink of his golden wedding day, speaks reminiscently of Honolulu. Born in Hawaii seventy-five years ago and only going away to be educated and to take a short pastorate, he has seen these islands emerge from heathendom into civilization and from the rule of chiefs and kings to the rule of the people under the constitution of the United States. When he was born Hawaii was a far more distant outpost in the world than it is now. The nearest civilized port of any consequence was to be found in South America, and the territory of the United States could only be reached from here by a voyage around the Horn. From California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Nevada, and part of Colorado and Wyoming, belonged to Mexico, and were but thinly settled and at that, only along the California coast. The vast region since acquired from Mexico was almost as much of a terra incognita as the peninsula of Lower California is now. As to the South country, it had been partially explored twenty-three years before and the little fur-trading settlement where the Astor fortunes were founded antedated Dr. Bishop's birth by only fifteen years.

When California was annexed by the United States, the subject of this sketch was within two years of his majority. It seems phenomenal that we should have among us a man, hearty, rugged, with the glow of health on his face and his mental qualities unimpaired, who was on the verge of manhood at a time when savages held all but small areas of the mainland between the Mississippi river and the Sierras and most of the western country bordering the sea as well. At the time of Dr. Bishop's birth the population of the United States was approaching the total made three years later of 12,866,020. The center of population was then in West Virginia. Today New York and Pennsylvania alone have more than 13,000,000 population and the whole country must have about 75,000,000. It would not be out of all reason for Dr. Bishop to hope to live long enough to see the population pass the 90,000,000 mark, exclusive of what is to be added through the annexation of foreign lands.

Dr. Bishop's life has been wholly useful. A man of marked literary facility and of sound Christian spirit and training he has written and preached for over half a century and has been identified with every rational cause of moral and religious upbuilding here. Taking a deep and vigilant interest in higher politics he has helped every movement which aimed to give Hawaii the rule of honest and capable men; and when the great political change came his pen was employed with skill and vigor in the cause of annexation. Through all the stress of his more active years he found time to make original researches in science, and it was he, we believe, who discovered the relation between the seismic outburst of Krakatoa and the brilliant red sunsets which prevailed for so long a time afterward. What astronomers know as Bishop's ring, also testifies to our venerable townsman's scientific attainments.

If the phrase were not so hackneyed it would be in keeping with the life, dignity and influence of Sereno Bishop to call him the Grand Old Man of Hawaii.

The late David Kanewai was, in his capacity of editor of the Kuokoa, a co-worker with the Advertiser staff. He was a fine type of the educated, industrious and high-minded Hawaiian. Under his direction the Kuokoa became, with one exception, the most widely circulated paper in these islands. His sudden taking off deprived his people of one who had in him the capacity to be a wise leader in public life.

#### A CRITIC OF HAWAII.

The Springfield Republican always publishes the Hawaiian case as may be seen in reading this editorial criticism of Gov. Dole's speech before the Boston Congressional Club.

Gov. Stanford B. Dole of the Hawaiian Islands was given a most cordial welcome last night by the Boston Congressional Club, and made, in response, a speech whose points are worth reproducing by way of contrast for the consideration of the public. Viewing the revolution, he said in so many words, that the monarchy was overthrown and annexation was accomplished for the sake of good government in the islands, that is, it was for their benefit. Point No. 2 is that "we have given you everything we have, by being annexed, and only want in return some small appropriations for harbors and other financial aid from the government. But the second point, that they have given us all they have, is not at all consistent with his first point that they sought annexation for the benefit of the islands, and it shows that they are still trying to work the United States for the benefit of the Hawaiians. Point No. 3 was the statement that there are 3000 Hawaiian and Portuguese voters to only 2000 white voters, and his urgent sentence in conclusion: "We demand more than any other thing recognition of the American civilization, which has made Hawaii a better place than it was before."

He used the word "demand," and used it with all his force. He protested against the present political system and took implicitly the position that the whites must be supported and the native Hawaiians must be put down. Nobody asked whether the harbors and other financial aid from the government, belonged to the Hawaiians or to the whites, and his attitude seemed to have the cordial approval of the club.

Where do the first and second points conflict? It is true that annexation was sought for the benefit of Hawaii, but it is equally true that the possession of the islands is of immense value and advantage to the United States. About \$100,000 per month accrues to the Treasury from customs dues at this port; and there is a considerable sum besides in internal revenue receipts. The largest trade San Francisco enjoys with any region beyond the borders of California, is with Hawaii. Finally, the United States owns, in these islands, the strategic key of the North Pacific where the future has so much in store.

Let it be added that while the United States got more than it expected in Hawaii, this Territory got less than it had a right to expect from the United States. It was prepared to see its labor system disturbed, but it was not prepared, in its legitimate expectation of stable government, to see its organic act so framed as to put the Americans here under a political majority of anti-American aborigines, led by carpet-baggers. That this was an error was plainly said by the leaders of Congress at a dinner given in Washington to Gov. Dole; and the same view has been taken in private conversation by the President himself. In dealing with the issue of common benefits the significance of this error must not be overlooked.

There, under these circumstances, anything unfair in the plea for Federal appropriations? Would there be under any circumstances likely to arise? Hawaii is not a colony but a Territory of the United States, with bays and harbors to improve and public buildings to erect. It has a perfect right to ask and to expect a share of the Federal bounty allotted to the country at large for public improvements. That it has got little or nothing so far is due to the obstacles placed in its way by Congress to prevent the election of a competent delegate. The Republican majority that it puts an awkward question when it asks: "Do the Hawaiian islands belong to the Hawaiians or to the whites?" The easy answer is that they belong to neither, but to the United States, which has annexed them. If it is a question of private property, here we can say that the Republic that over 80 per cent. of such holdings belongs to the whites.

#### THE COMING FIESTA.

The plan of the Ministerial Union that the fiesta should not be held if it leads to excesses, is one that might be used against a fourth of July celebration or any public holiday affair in which people are given a chance to enjoy themselves in their own way. Some men, out for a holiday, go to extremes in their personal conduct; but when these afflict the peace or disturb the order of the community the police have a duty to perform and they generally act with promptness. It is better to leave such things to them than to step in between the public and its rational pleasures so as to keep individuals in check. That is the spirit of the old Puritans, the most meddlesome of bigots, and it is not one for such an intelligent ministry of that of Honolulu to adopt.

At the same time the Christian public may rest assured that a fiesta, in the hands of the merchants will not be planned or permitted to give a bad name to the town. What we are going to have is a big fair on American lines, with plenty of fun and merry-making, public spectacles and sports—a good thing at any time whether small like a fiesta or big like an exposition.

#### THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury, after a week's session, will make its final report today. This is the first time that Honolulu has seen the grand jury system worked out with some consideration for the taxpayers. We have had grand juries that sat for a month or six weeks and went on fishing trips every day to try and catch something for a political judge to use against Governor Dole at Washington. We have had packed grand juries which whitewashed hoodlums and grand juries that moused about in search of the pettiest offenses—but never before have we had a hard-working business-like body which, without neglecting any real duty, got through its business in a week and stood ready to go home. For this innovation Judge Robinson has the thanks of the tax-paying community.

King Edward has bestowed a graceful compliment on an aged American woman, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, by inviting her to attend the coronation. Mrs. Johnson, as Harriet Lane, was mistress of the White House for her widower uncle, President Buchanan. In that capacity she entertained the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, on his visit to this country. Although forty-two years have passed, the British sovereign has not forgotten his fair American hostess and she, having already sailed for Europe, will be able to thank and congratulate him in person.

Nothing shows the state of the New York beef market to more advantage than the report that Australian mutton chops, after paying duty, are retailing at a profit there.

## Golden Wedding Reminiscences of a Distinguished Citizen Who Has Seen Hawaii and Much of America.

HONOLULU of today suggests to Dr. Sereno Bishop, looking back over the many changes which have occurred since his return after receiving his education in the United States, the evolution of a city from the village which then occupied only a small portion of the plain which extends from the mountain to the sea. Dr. and Mrs. Bishop came to their island home early in 1853, so that nearly a half century has passed since they took up their life work here.

"When I returned after an absence of thirteen years," said Dr. Bishop yesterday, "I was struck by the many changes. Primarily civilization had advanced among the native Hawaiian people. They were then generally clothed, which they were not when I came. The major portion of the residents of Honolulu, however, still lived in thatched houses. In fact, the town was almost entirely composed of this kind of dwellings."

"One of the greatest changes was in the cutting through of the roads. Nuanu avenue had been opened its entire length and Fort street had been opened as a driveway. These had not previously been open. When I went away there were only the Punchbowl road, Eretania street, King street and Merchant street. This was the condition of the city in 1840. Another great change was the disappearance of the old fort, from which the street takes its name. This old fort stood where the Hackfeld building now stands, the site being, of course, larger. The casemate which has for so long been the seal of much business was not then in existence. The land there occupied considerably above the point where the Customs House now stands."

"All Government business was then conducted in the old building which now stands just waikiki of the post-office. The various offices were there, and I remember well seeing as clerks in the Finance office under Dr. Judd, Warren Goodale and Asa Thurston, fathers respectively of William Goodale of Waiolua plantation and L. A. Thurston. Charles R. Bishop was then in the Customs House as collector."

"The settled portion of the city was then substantially limited by the present Alapai and River streets and mauka at School street. There was hardly anything outside of those limits and the remainder was practically an open plain. Above Eretania street, on the slopes and beyond Alapai street, there was hardly a building of any nature whatever. At that time, of course, there was a small boarding school for the children of the missions at Punahou, under direction of Father Dole. This little structure alone intervened between the city and Moiliili, where about the church there were a few houses. These were all of the native thatched kind and were inhabited by the native people. The plains remained open certainly until within twenty-five years, before there was any building there of any description."

"Another feature which was noticeable was the absence of a variety of foliage. The almost universal algaroba tree was then only to be found in the gardens and yards, as it was a new comer and had not begun to spread. There were few trees and the palms were not in great variety at that time."

"We came down in the largest sailing ship of that day, the Sovereign of the Seas, arriving here in January, 1853. The ship was towed into the harbor by a long line of native people who grasped the hawser and walked along the reef. It was after this that oxen were substituted for the purpose of bringing in ships. There was a path along the reef which bound the entrance, which is a natural break in the outer reef, and along this the men and oxen walked in pulling in a ship, marching through the water. Inside the harbor we found probably 100 whaling ships of from 300 to 500 tons. These had come in with oil and were waiting to reship. Our big ship was soon surrounded by the whalers, two on each side, which began at once to transfer into her the barrels of oil for shipment to New York."

"The main business here then was the dealing with the whaling fleet, of which there were not less than 250 ships which were in the habit of calling at Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo, generally twice during a year. Their summer months they spent in the Okhotsk and Behring seas and in the Arctic ocean, taking the right whales which then were abundant in those seas. In the winter they went south or to Japan. This gave them a chance to make the year very full, for they left their oil here for reshipment and thus with refitting were enabled to put in almost the entire season at sea."

"There were very few structures of the American or European styles of architecture or building. There were a few houses of wood and stone, the latter predominating. There were several fairly commodious and handsome

#### DRILL IN THE PARK.

Boys' Brigade Give First Public Exhibition of Their Work.

The members of the Boys' Brigade, under command of Major Wilson, gave their first public exhibition drill in Union Square last evening, and acquitted themselves quite creditably. The boys marched and counter-marched and performed all the evolutions of the National Guard, with gun drill and brigade marching formation, in good order. Quite a crowd of interested spectators watched the drill, not least among the number being the usual bunch of small boys, which marched along with the brigade. Towards the close of the drill one of the three companies became rather badly mixed in executing "fours forward, fours right" order, and when the small boys began shouting, broke ranks and would have charged the crowd. However, after some effort on the part of the officers the soldiers resumed their places in line and the drill went on.

buildings occupied by the well-to-do merchants. Now there are scarcely any traces of the old buildings which were then accounted so good. I can remember only one historical building, that being the main room formerly occupied by Hackfeld & Co., at the rear of their new building. That was at that time the same condition as now. On the site of the lately destroyed Kaumakapili church there was a structure of adobe and thatch. The present Catholic Cathedral was then in existence. But, as I said, the major portion of the dwellings of the city were the thatched ones of the native people."

"The native population formed the great body of the population then seen upon the streets. They were always moving about and at work. They bore burdens upon the Hawaiian yoke or mamake, which with its load at both ends, very much resembled the method of carrying which is followed by the Chinese at present time. The men at work generally wore shirts but nothing more in the way of apparel. At that time there was scarcely a wheeled vehicle in the city. Those which were to be seen were ox carts, with occasionally a hand cart. Saddle horses were here in very small numbers. Thirteen years before when I left home there were no saddle horses, or practically none. When I returned I found that the few here were held very high, from \$75 to \$150 each. But the matter of horseback riding became such a craze that within ten years the prices of horses had fallen to from \$10 to \$50 each. In fact in 1860 one could get a very fair riding horse for from \$10 to \$15. At the time of which I speak there were no large plantations or ranches. The cattle were just beginning to multiply upon Oahu, and beef was generally obtainable where ten years before it had been very scarce indeed."

"At the time of which I am telling you the wages of the workmen of the country were very low. The rate of pay for a native worker was about 25 cents a day on the average. There were no Chinese in the country except a few traders. There were, too, a few Lascars scattered about, but they were very few. They had come here as sailors, and had remained on the islands. There were also a few Cape Verde Portuguese, who had come here in whalers and liked the place. The native people at this time had declined to about \$0.009, but were a most conspicuous element of the population. There were very few half-white people as most of those who are so well known and remembered are of a later period."

"The roads of the time were not a great improvement upon those of the earlier days, but were still very inferior to what they should have been. The principal ones were a horse trail, which led to the Pali, and Dr. Judd had extended and reconstructed that down the other side until there was a good horse trail connecting the city with the various districts on the Koolau side of the island. There was a very passable road down Ewa and Waianae way. Once while making the trip down to Waiolua, to which there was a good horse trail, I discovered that even at that early day the cattle had made great inroads into the forests of the hills, which had therefore cleared the foothills and upland pastures, even to the highest tracts. There was probably a horse trail to Waikiki, but there were only a few houses of the native dwellers there."

"The natives took to horseback riding with great facility and it is curious that as the horses became cheap and every one had his horse, the people gave up surf riding, as though their idea was to have rapid progress and they abandoned the older method for the newer one. The sport of surf riding was even disappearing when I returned though some of the outlying islands had great deal of it."

"The foreign community was when I returned much as it had been when last I was here. There were the two elements, the missionary families and the white men who were engaged in business. There was still a great deal of feeling between the two elements, but it was abating, and finally almost entirely passed away. There were a few of the older missionary families living here, making their headquarters about the Kawaiahae church settlement, but once a year there was always a gathering here for the convocation in May, when the missionaries met in the old Kawaiahae school house, which stands still at the rear of the church. Perhaps the real reason for the differences which were then so staring were that the missionaries were engaged in endeavoring to reform the deeply degraded morals of the Hawaiians, while the members of the other portion of the community were by no means seeking such an end. This created the greatest friction and there were constant clashes between the two classes, but the presence in both of good women made it possible for time effectively to abate this friction."

"When we returned we often saw the two young princes, afterwards Kamehameha IV and Kamehameha V, on the street. They were dressed with care and carried themselves with great dignity. The old missionaries had by no means lost the interest in them, and were still as a body full of activity."

#### Reminder of Great Eruption of Krakatoa in the West.

When the sun went down last evening there remained in the Western sky a glow which reddened the heavens for an hour after night should have fallen. The afterglow was of the intense shading, the apex of the color scheme extending fully fifty degrees in altitude, while the spreading upon the horizon was something like the same.

The scene was witnessed by many persons attracted by the vivid light effects, and to the kamaainas there occurred at once memories of the great sky effects seen when Krakatoa, the Javanese volcano, caused such loss of life by its immense eruption in 1883, the effect being noticed here on August 27. The lights in the sky were seen very brilliantly for something like thirty days, and afterwards for nearly a year there appeared semblance of the shadows in the upper air.

The glow in the west was most intense, perhaps, about 7:15 o'clock, and remained brilliant until half past 7, fading away from about 7:45 and disappearing at 8 o'clock.

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